
The
William S.
Richardson
School of
Law

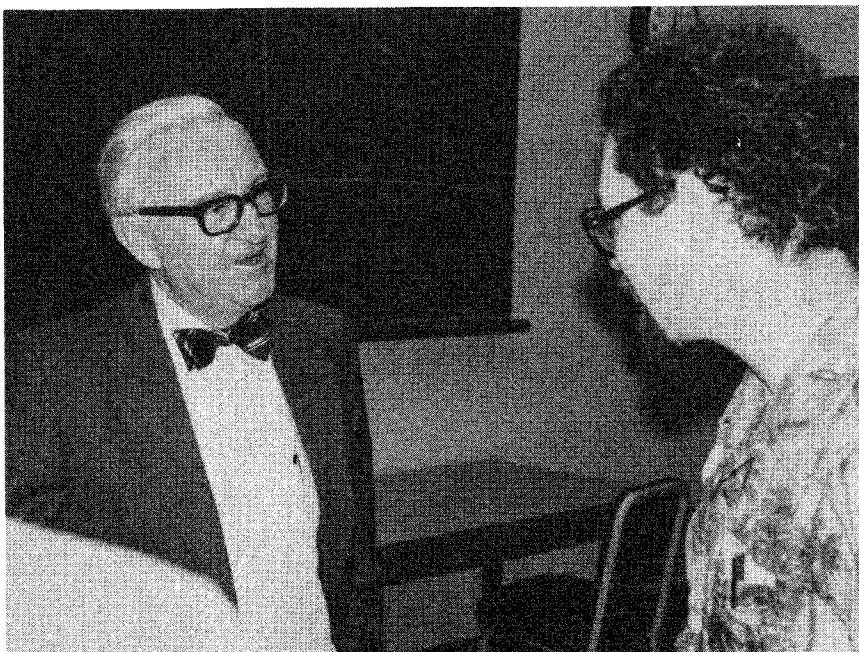


1987-88
University of Hawaii
at Manoa
The William S. Richardson
School of Law

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Student Services Office at the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, 96822, (808) 948-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.



Above, the Honorable John Paul Stevens, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court, visited the School in 1987 as a Jurist-in-Residence. Here he discusses judicial activism with law student Lawrence Cohen. Below, Myron H. Bright (right), Senior Circuit Judge of the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, poses with his wife (second from left) and law students Robin Yahiku (left) and Adrienne Sanders during his Jurist-in-Residence visit to the School in Spring 1987.

CONTENTS

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN,	4
GENERAL INFORMATION,	5
THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM,	7
COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS,	14
OTHER SCHOOL OF LAW PROGRAMS,	23
FACILITIES AND RESOURCES,	26
ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION,	37
FACULTY AND STAFF,	45
UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION,	56
PRIVACY RIGHTS AND NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENTS,	57
SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC CALENDAR,	59
CAMPUS MAP,	inside back cover

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

The William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii's Manoa Campus is currently in its fifteenth year of instruction. Although we are still a young institution in our formative years, our future is secure and our opportunities limitless. Each year our graduates increase the school's representation among private and public lawyers in the Hawaii State Bar, in elective office, and, most recently, in mainland states and foreign countries as well.

The School of Law is a vital resource for the State of Hawaii. Our student externs provide legal services in State offices and for private practitioners. Faculty members have been generous in giving time and commitment to government agencies requiring counsel and expertise. Most importantly, Hawaii's sons and daughters have an opportunity for a professional education that might otherwise be unobtainable.

With the support of the State and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our Juris Doctor curriculum and reaching out to the world beyond Hawaii's shores. Our presence and influence is increasingly felt in the Pacific Basin through the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program and the efforts of our affiliated Law of the Sea Institute. It is our long-term goal to establish lasting ties with students, scholars, legal communities and governments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I welcome your interest as a prospective applicant to this very special School of Law and I encourage you to examine the information contained in this catalog for a fuller description of our offerings. If admitted, you will be joining a talented group of men and women dedicated to legal scholarship and to the enhancement of the school's national and international reputation.

Dean Jeremy T. Harrison

GENERAL INFORMATION

BACKGROUND: THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the School of Law, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international education institution established by the United States Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

BACKGROUND: THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Formal study on the idea of establishing a law school for the State of Hawaii began in 1968. Five years later the University of Hawaii's William S. Richardson School of Law admitted its first class.

Fifty-three students comprised that first entering class in 1973 and they were greeted by a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. One of those students was a young man named John Waihee who in 1986 was elected as the current Governor of the State of Hawaii.

Subsequent and larger classes were admitted as the inaugural class moved through to its graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the limited physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the Legislature made provisions for an augmented student body with enhanced resources. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association (ABA) in the spring of 1974 with full accreditation earned in August 1982. The culmination of the early years' efforts came with the opening of the School's new facilities in 1983.

Today, the School of Law admits approximately 75 students to each entering class. Total student enrollment is approximately 240 and permanent faculty now number 16.

Special mention is due former Chief Justice of the Hawaii State Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady effort and unwavering commitment to the establishment and development of a high quality law school buttressed all other efforts and served as an example for those who played a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii in 1983 named the school the William S. Richardson School of Law.

ACCREDITATION OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The William S. Richardson School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

GOVERNANCE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Policies, regulations and procedures for the governance of the School of Law are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students and others.

A copy of the School of Law's official Academic Regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the Juris Doctor degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, the Pre-Admission Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, is made available to each student upon matriculation.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Students intending to seek admission to any state bar should fully inform themselves of the admission requirements of those states they are interested in prior to matriculation in the School of Law. Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii. All inquiries regarding Hawaii bar admission should be made directly to the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii.

THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES, METHODS AND RATIONALE

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decisionmaking of many different kinds—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accidents and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's control of social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science and marine sciences—to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

Special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method" (whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting), lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second- and third-year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The School of Law is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. Preparation for that task and successful performance depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the School is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom—or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.
2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Effective and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyers' skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of himself or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decisionmaking in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;

6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and,
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate education functions, the Seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: Seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first semester courses and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar problems.

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In each semester of the first year, every student must take the following courses:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	2
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	<hr/> 16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	3
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
	<hr/> 15

SECOND-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and,
4. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I in the Fall semester. In addition, each student is assigned by lottery to one of the five Second-

Year Seminar (Law 530) sections offered in the Spring semester. Although offerings vary each year, recent Seminar sections have included Constitutional Law, Jurisdiction, Property, Corporations, Taxation, Labor Law, Criminal Procedure and Administrative Law.

THIRD-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students; and,
2. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

	Credit Hours
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2

One of the following seminars, courses or activities:

Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
Law Review (Law 545)	(V)
Litigation Workshop (Law 590-599)	(V)
Moot Court Team (Law 536V)	(V)
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508V)	2
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Pretrial Litigation (Law 564)	2

ELECTIVES

Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation. Additionally, the curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and students are urged to take advantage of this diversity by electing courses and seminars which provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interest, and those which are central to the practice of law and which will appear on the bar examination. In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years. Students are encouraged to seek guidance from the Associate Dean and/or members of the faculty.

COURSE LOAD

A normal semester course load for the second and third years is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who wish to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first obtain the written approval of the Associate Dean.

GRADES

With the exception of a few instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. Most courses are graded on a "C" curve as set forth at right:

	Grade Points	Range
A - Excellent	4	0-15 %
B - Good	3	25-45 %
C - Satisfactory	2	40-65 %
D - Low Pass	1	0-20 %
F - No Pass	0	0-10 %
I - Incomplete		
CR - Credit		
NC - No Credit		

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the School of Law to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the School of Law acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class standing.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

1. Full-time residence in the School of Law for at least six academic (Fall and Spring) semesters. (Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency). Two summer sessions during which a student received at least six credits each summer may be combined to equal one semester of residency.
2. Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in all required courses, seminars, practicums and workshops.
3. A cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year.
4. Completion of all graduation requirements within five years of matriculation into the School of Law.
5. Satisfactory completion of at least one of the following courses:
 - Pretrial Litigation
 - Law Review
 - Moot Court Team
 - Litigation Workshop
 - Trial Practice
 - Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution
6. Satisfactory completion of the first-year curriculum, Constitutional Law I, Second-Year Seminar and Professional Responsibility.

Full-time residence shall mean successful completion of a minimum of 12 credit hours of study per semester and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F" or "No Credit" is received. Ten credit hours shall constitute full-time study for students who have received prior written permission from the Dean or his or her delegate. Residence includes regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. This requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the School of Law community and is consonant with ABA standards.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency and the like.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Although students may receive counsel from the School of Law administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements. These requirements are set forth in further detail in the Academic Regulations of the School of Law which every law student should study carefully.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special Projects include Externships, Directed Study, graduate courses taken outside the School of Law, Law Review, Moot Court Team and Moot Court Board. No more than a combined total of 12 credits of Special Projects may be credited towards the requirements for the JD degree.

Externships

Two-credit externships are available in three sectors of the legal community in Hawaii: (1) judicial; (2) public agency or state legislature; and (3) private law firm. In addition, full-semester resident externships are available in several Pacific Island locations such as the Federated States of Micronesia.

Directed Study

Each member of the full-time faculty may supervise up to three students each semester working on Directed Study (Law 576V) and give either normal grades for these projects or award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate Courses

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the School of Law by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three credits of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the Associate Dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course must be at the 500 level or above. It must be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content must be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the School of Law.

Dual Degree Program

Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other schools and colleges of the University of Hawaii and receive both the Juris Doctor and a graduate degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate level courses taken *after matriculation* into the School of Law and by arranging with the graduate program to receive graduate credit for law school courses. These ten credits count as part of the Special Projects credit limit of twelve.

To date, dual degree programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, a Master of Public Health, a Master of Arts in Asian Studies and a PhD in Psychology have been arranged with the respective schools and colleges at the University of Hawaii. All dual degree programs must have the prior written approval of the Associate Dean of the School of Law.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the program which offers the graduate degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in the School of Law is a fully-prescribed, full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

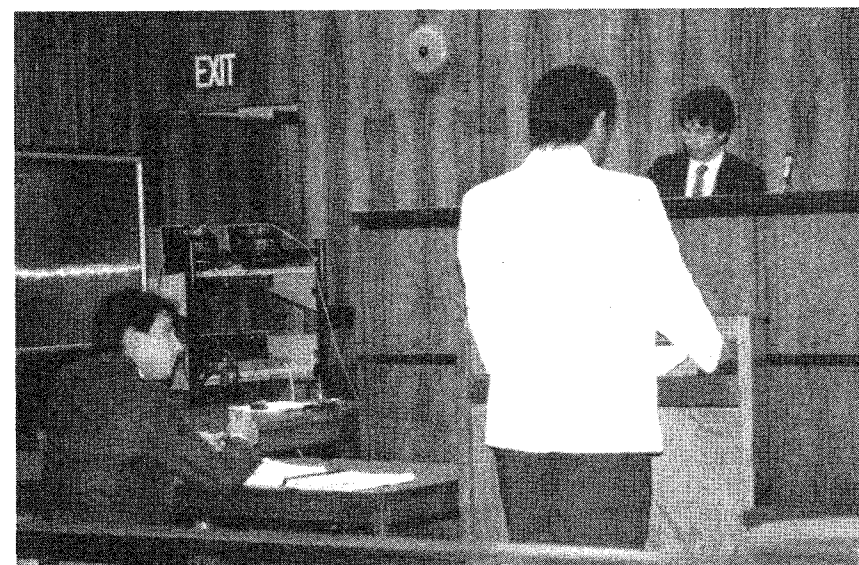
SUMMER STUDY

After completion of the first year, a student may take courses for credit at any ABA-accredited law school during summers. Students planning to enroll in summer law programs other than the School of Law's Summer Law Institute must have the prior written approval of the Associate Dean. Credit for approved summer law courses taken outside of the School of Law will be counted towards the number of credits required for graduation, but will not be computed as a part of the student's grade point average.

CLINICAL STUDY

Clinical legal education is a method for learning the law, the skills and the ethics of the practice of law. Its principal methodology is to allow students who are adequately prepared and supervised to represent real (or simulated) clients, and then to assist the students in the interpretation and critique of both their performances and the legal system itself.

The School of Law offers three forms of clinical experiences. First, in client representation clinics, such as Litigation Workshop, students represent clients in court under the supervision of a professor/attorney. Second, in other courses, students simulate the representation of clients. Finally, in externships (discussed elsewhere in this catalog) students clerk for judges, legislators, public agencies and other lawyers in private practice.



Students practice lawyering skills in the School's Moot Courtroom. Audio-visual equipment helps students assess and review their presentations.

COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours, are subject to change. Subjects designated by an asterisk (*) are not offered every year. The School of Law reserves the right to fix the number of credit hours in a given semester for a course designated as variable (V).

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3)*

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3)*

An introduction to United States maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime liens, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

Advanced Civil Procedure Law 542 (3)

The course addresses various aspects of complex litigation and recent criticism about the civil litigation system itself. The course is theoretical in emphasis and is developed from two directions: (1) through a study of jurisprudential material concerning adversarial dispute resolution, the substance/procedure dichotomy and value-identification; and (2) through in-depth analysis of procedural aspects of complex cases (with a special focus on new procedural rules aimed at reducing waste and delay).

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3)

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of torts, compensation, and insurance law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Recent important developments in Hawaii tort and insurance law will be included.

American Legal History: Law 566 (3)

This course presents a survey of the development of American law from pre-colonial times to the present. Ideas about historiography, including concepts of intellectual history, instrumentalism and critical theory are examined. Students read original materials from our legal past and address the question of how law works in society. A comparison of the development of law in Hawaii with development in the mainland United States is covered, focusing on the role of economic, political, social and ideal forces in shaping the law, and the uses of law in turn to change the course of social progress.

Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3)

An introductory course in Antitrust Law, focusing on aspects of the law likely to be of importance to Hawaii businesses and practitioners. After a brief introduction to economic theory, the course analyzes the effect of market structure and firm size upon the competitive performance of businesses and explores legal restraints on firm size, market structure and predatory conduct through regulation of monopolies and mergers. With respect to restraints on trade, the course investigates the continuing development of the concepts of *per se* illegality and the "rule of reason," as applied to both "horizontal" competitors and "vertical" distribution chains, in light of the difficulty of characterizing complex business conduct.

COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Finally, the course covers selected topics in the areas of price discrimination, labor unions, licensing of intellectual property, antitrust "standing" and other procedural issues.

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)

This course provides skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court Competition. Computer-aided legal research also is taught.

Business Organizations: Law 569 (3)*

Basic principles in agency, partnership, management, control of corporations and civil liability. Students may take either Law 531 (Corporations) or Law 569, but not both.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (3), (3)

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4)

This course builds on Contracts I and II (Law 509, 510) to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Debtors' and Creditors' Rights (Law 562).

Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3)*

This course examines the means of regulating employees in representation and negotiation rights, enforceable agreements, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, strike rights and rights within a union organization. Attention also is focused on non-legal traditions and practices as well as statutory regulations outside of negotiations, such as statutory benefit systems, regulation of employment discrimination, worker injuries, etc. Emphasis is placed on China, Japan and the Pacific as well as other selected comparative models. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3)*

The course, which is often called "private international law," involves examination and analysis of rules, approaches and policies which determine which law, substantive and procedural, applies to transactions and events which touch more than one state, nation or other jurisdiction. The central focus for study is "choice of law," but other areas include recognition of foreign judgments and jurisdiction.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course also introduces students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Pre: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Consumer Protection Law: Law 565 (2)*

This course examines common law and statutory regulation of consumer transactions. The course inquires into the underlying justifications and principles of this regulation and into the particular means adopted by various regulatory systems. Topics covered include state and federal law regarding deception and unfair trade practices, fair and equal credit practice and coercive collection tactics. Finally, emphasis is placed on enforcement by consumers and on the variety of remedies available to them. It is recommended that students take Commercial Transactions (Law 554) before taking Consumer Protection, but this is not required.

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3), (3)

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises, offer and acceptance, policing the bargain, unconscionability, remedies for breach, interpretation and construction of contracts, performance and breach, impossibility of performance, third party beneficiaries, and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the tentative drafts of the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (2)

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization and liquidation of closely held corporations and partnerships. This course is geared to the non-specialist. Pre: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Corporations: Law 531 (4)

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions and derivative suits.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental element in crimes and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawaii Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2)

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press-fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument and decision.

Debtors' and Creditors' Rights: Law 562V (V)

This course begins with a survey of nonbankruptcy claims collection procedures (e.g., attachment and garnishment) and nonbankruptcy alternatives for liquidation, with an emphasis on Hawaii law. The course then examines Chapter 7 (Liquidation) and Chapter 13 (Adjustment of Debts of Individuals with Regular Income) of the Bankruptcy Code and related Bankruptcy Code provisions and Bankruptcy Rules. Topics to be covered include the constitutionality of the Bankruptcy Code, property of the estate, exemptions, the automatic stay and adequate protection, the rejection of executory contracts and the trustee's avoiding powers. Commercial Transactions (Law 554) is recommended.

Directed Study and Research: Law 576V (V)

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3)

The course examines the legal avenues for dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicaps, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers' legitimate business needs and the employees' rights under legal requirements of being free from unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866,

the National Labor Relations Act, US Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders and government contract limitations.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)

A comprehensive survey of federal environmental law dealing with the control of air, water and hazardous waste pollution, and government decision-making under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (2)

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by *inter vivos* and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal income taxation of estates and trusts. Pre or co: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Evidence: Law 543V (V)

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence and Hawaii evidence law. Problems of scientific evidence will be explored.

Externship: Law 555V (V)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation and other lawyering skills for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature and private law firms. Special externships are available in the Pacific area.

Family Law: Law 568 (3)

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements and child custody. The course focuses on Hawaii statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)

An examination of the jurisdiction and lawmaking powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pre: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533 and 534).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)

An introduction to the federal income taxation of individuals. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored, but primary emphasis is given to the theory and policy considerations that underlie specific rules. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2)*

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3)

A study of the law relating to property rights in the results of intellectual creativity, including trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and patents. While the course attempts to provide a unified background in theory and policy for all fields of intellectual property, it emphasizes areas of importance to the general practitioner. Accordingly, the structures and policies of the patent system are studied primarily for the light they shed upon the nature of intellectual property protection as a whole and upon the interaction between federal and state law.

International Business Transactions: Law 579V (V)*

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3)

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the transnational problems requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, students focus on: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights and (d) economic problems. Students examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which they are being developed. Finally, the course examines the enforcement mechanisms and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States.

International Protection of Human Rights: Law 572 (2)*

Focus of this course is on the protection under international law of human rights of individuals and groups. The growing body of international human rights law, including procedural law, implementation machinery and the role of nongovernmental organizations are examined. Selected case studies are reviewed.

Jurisprudence Law: Law 573 (3)*

This course first examines the underlying philosophy of three major schools of thought: natural law, legal positivism and legal realism. Thereafter, the course examines questions of legal philosophy against two analytical frameworks: the philosophy of language and the philosophy of science. Under the first framework, the question is posed as to whether theories to the nature of language can solve issues of legal interpretation. Under the second framework, a similar issue to that posed by Kuhn's, *The Structure of Scientific Resolutions*, is asked, namely, whether law is best thought of as a set of paradigms.

Juvenile Law: Law 577 (3)*

A study of the legal status of the child. The course focuses on Hawaii law governing the child as citizen, as criminal and as victim, within the context of common law and constitutional doctrine.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3)*

This course deals with labor arbitration, the negotiation process and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority and wages and hours. As time permits, coverage includes the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy and union disclosure requirements. Pre: Labor Law I (Law 559) or consent of instructor.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management are also discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law Review: Law 545V (V)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (1)

This course is designed to examine the process and to teach the skills of representing clients. Students will simulate the skills of interviewing, counseling, fact investigation, negotiation, witness examination and

presentation of evidence. There is particular emphasis on the psychology of legal communication. Not open to students who take Litigation Workshop (Law 590).

Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2)*

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Emphasis is given to topics of special interest to the lawyer. The course presumes little or no background in accounting.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2)*

The course covers the legal aspects of water and water rights with primary focus on Hawaii. Topics include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, Pre-*McBryde* case law, *McBryde* and Post-*McBryde* developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately 12 students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit hour in more conventional courses. Seminar placement is by lottery.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1)

The objective of the course is to introduce students to legal bibliography, i.e., the primary and secondary sources used in legal research. Lectures and library exercises are designed to complement each other so that students will learn the various starting points for doing legal research.

Moot Court Board: Law 537V (V)

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for, as well as organizing and judging the first-year Moot Court Competition, Appellate Advocacy I.

Moot Court Team: Law 536V (V)

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in the National Moot Court Competition in appellate advocacy.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3)*

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential for utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508V (V)

Lawyers resolve far more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10 percent of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2)

This course offers a study of the Uniform Commercial Code provisions that deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Topics include negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4), (4)

Special seminar for Pre-Admission Program students designed to develop analytical, research and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for the JD degree.

Pretrial Litigation: Law 564 (2)

This course is designed to teach the theory and practice of civil pretrial litigation skills. The course focuses on pleading, discovery and pretrial motions.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession are also explored.

Public Employee Labor Law: Law 558 (3)*

The course deals with labor relations in the public sector, including a comparison with similar issues and problems in the private sector under national labor relations legislation. Bargaining unity, the concept of exclusivity and its conflict with First Amendment rights, authority of public negotiators to bind the government, scope of bargaining, resolution of economic issues in light of budget and political processes, resolution of bargaining impasses and negotiation techniques are covered. State legislation and in particular Hawaii law are studied.

Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3)

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role are discussed and analyzed in depth. Pre: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4)

This course is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis is on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property are summarized, emphasis is on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)

This course examines the contract of sale, equitable conversion and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii are also studied. To the extent that time permits, more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, are introduced. Pre: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3)

This course offers both theoretical and practical approaches to the study of remedies. Topics include compensatory damages, injunctions, the relationship between legal and equitable remedies, specific performance, declaratory remedies, restitution and unjust enrichment, punitive remedies and ancillary remedies to enforce judgments. Reference is made to Hawaii law.

Sea Use Law: United States-Hawaii: 592 (2)

This course examines the history of US and Hawaii sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea; special Hawaiian problems are included.

Sea Use Law: International: Law 593 (2)

This course examines the history of international sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea among nations.

Second-Year Seminar: Law 530 (4)

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This Seminar is taken during the Spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the Fall for the Spring semester. Seminar placement is by lottery. Topics for Spring 1988 tentatively include Torts, Environmental Law, Property, Labor Law, Antitrust, Copyright, Legal History and Constitutional Law.

Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law: Law 584 (2)*

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law and police misconduct. The course introduces alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 USC 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act are emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course compares these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studies the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison incorporates current developments in jurisdiction and procedure and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3)*

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles form the basis of the course. While we emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course also touches upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, is a common theme. Specific subject areas include home rule and charter revision, limits on state power over counties, the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Street Law: Law 512V (V)*

After adequate preparation and training in a classroom/seminar setting, law students educate high school students about the laws which they encounter in their daily lives.

Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575V (V)

Selected topics presented by faculty members or visiting scholars, focusing upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area. Topics for 1987-1988 will include Chinese Law, Chinese Trade and Investment Law, Korean Law and, perhaps, Japanese Law.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (2)

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3)

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy and misrepresentation. Pre: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, *voir dire* examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions and appellate practice. Students engage in simulated exercises and their work is criticized. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4)

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth including: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; and intestate succession, including probate. Attention is focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

WORKSHOPS

Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (4)

In this workshop students are expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investment. Students study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Pre: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), and Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Litigation (Juvenile Defense Clinic): Law 590C, 599C (V), (V)

In this year-long, 12 credit course, students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7, represent minors in delinquency, status offense, abuse and neglect cases. In the field, students act as attorneys, guardians and advisers under the guidance of supervising faculty. In the classroom, students simulate legal experience, analyze cases and critically examine statutes. Students must enroll during the Fall semester. Pre for 1988-89: Evidence (Law 543), Professional Responsibility (Law 511) and Criminal Procedure (Law 541).

Workshop, Litigation (Prosecution): Law 590B, 599B (2), (V)

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7 with supervising faculty, represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field, students act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom, they critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses and simulation exercises. Pre: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)



John W. Wade (left), the 1987 Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law, talks with faculty, alumni and friends of the School during a reception in his honor. At right is Herbert Cornuelle; second from right is the former Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson, for whom the School of Law is named.

OTHER SCHOOL OF LAW PROGRAMS

SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE

A program of courses, conferences and special seminars is offered every year from May through July to students of ABA-accredited law schools, Americans in the legal and business community and qualified persons from abroad. The Summer Law Institute curriculum includes courses from traditional fields of law as well as from the increasingly important area of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies. For additional information, interested persons should write to the Summer Law Institute in care of the School of Law. Information is generally available in February of each year.

PACIFIC-ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

In 1984 the School of Law faculty approved plans to develop a program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies (PALS) which will provide legal education and research relevant to the tremendous surge in economic, political and social development which is occurring in the Pacific and Asian region. The basic areas of focus of PALS include legal aspects of trans-Pacific trade, legal development of Pacific Islands, alternative modes of dispute resolution in Pacific and Asian nations and sea-use-management and commercial use of ocean resources in the Pacific and Asia.

Goals for PALS include the development of: (1) relevant courses in the regular law curriculum; (2) curricula leading to certificates or advanced degrees for domestic and foreign lawyers and others who may profit by such legal training; (3) conferences, institutes and lectures on PALS topics; and (4) programs of research, publication and service by law students and faculty in the areas covered by PALS.

In 1987-88, courses are being offered in Chinese Law, Korean Law, Comparative Labor Law, Native Hawaiian Rights, Sea Use Law and perhaps Japanese Law. Other courses are under development by faculty who have experience and expertise in the area. In recent years, many of our law students have completed externships at the Supreme Courts in the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Because of Hawaii's proximity to the Asian and Pacific nations, the School of Law enjoys a steady stream of international visitors, including the Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court and the Deputy Director of the Department of Treaties and Law, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, People's Republic of China. Numerous law professors and attorneys also regularly visit from the region.

In 1985 the School of Law admitted its first full-time students from the People's Republic of China and Japan. These students now join others of Pacific Island heritage. Still others in the current classes have worked abroad and have proficiency in several languages of the Pacific Basin.

PALS is being developed in close cooperation with the East-West Center and the

University of Hawaii's Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS). Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Organization (PALSSO). The School of Law also has an active faculty exchange program with the Faculty of Law at Hiroshima University in Japan and conducts a judicial training program for judges from the Federated States of Micronesia.

THE LAW OF THE SEA INSTITUTE

The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the School of Law and occupies offices here. The Institute serves as an international and neutral forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the regulation of the uses of the sea and their resources. It is governed by an Executive Board of national experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, the Institute disseminates information on the issues, developments and arrangements that affect the law of ocean exploration and exploitation. The Institute's past annual conferences were held in Oslo, San Francisco and Miami. The 1987 conference convened in Honolulu.

The Law of the Sea Institute is administered by Dr. John Craven, Director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer. Dr. Craven holds an appointment as professor in the School of Law. The Associate Director is Dr. Scott Allen.

USIA UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION PROGRAM

In 1985 the School of Law was awarded a University Affiliation Program grant to support exchanges of faculty between the William S. Richardson School of Law and the Faculty of Law of Hiroshima University in Japan. Concurrent with this grant, the two sponsoring universities have entered into an agreement providing for exchanges of faculty for a period of three years. Faculty members participating in the exchange will spend at least three months lecturing or conducting research at the sister law school.

This program for the exchange of faculty is assisted financially by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961.

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE) is a nonprofit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association. The Institute's Board of Directors reflects a cross-section of private and government attorneys, judges and faculty members of the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality at low cost for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

HICLE is under the direction of Coralie Chun Matayoshi. Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the HICLE office at The William S. Richardson School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2369; telephone (808) 948-6551.

THE LEGAL ASSISTANT PROGRAM

Since the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has been available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The

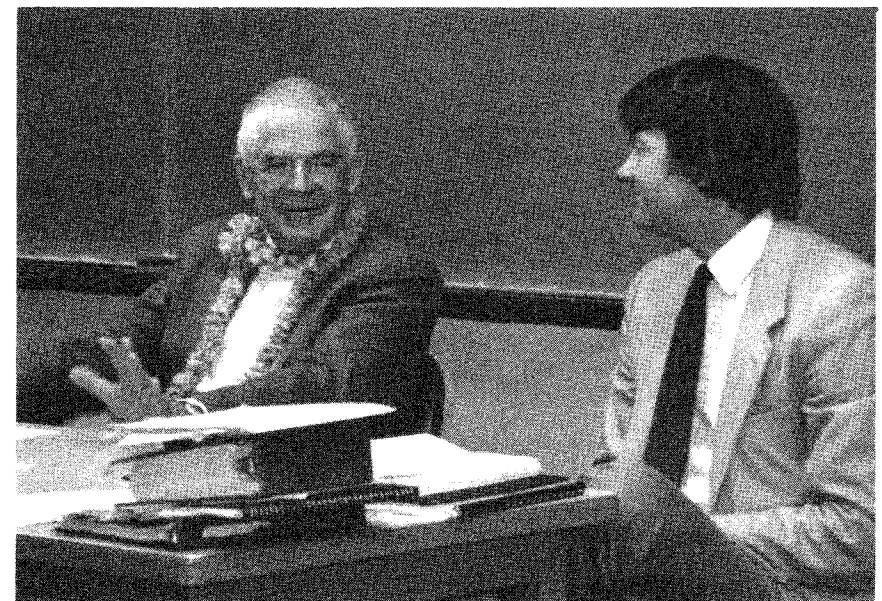
School of Law has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The courses for the Legal Assistant Program are held at the School of Law facilities during the evening. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and cost savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

In Fall 1984, the Legal Assistant Program was designated as one of the ten most Outstanding Vocational Education Programs in the nation for 1984. This award was received from the Secretary of the US Department of Education. Additionally, the Program's Advisory Committee was named the Outstanding Vocational Education Advisory Committee in Hawaii for 1984. These awards are a formal recognition of the quality the Program has attempted to develop.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair. In Spring 1986, the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii by unanimous Resolution awarded a special commendation to LeClair for this work in developing the Legal Assistant Program.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814; telephone (808) 948-6637.



Former Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox (left) visited the School in Spring 1987 and discussed Watergate and the "Saturday Night Massacre" with students in Professor Jon Van Dyke's Constitutional Law class. Professor Van Dyke was a 1987 recipient of the University's Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching.

FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

In 1983 the School of Law moved into spacious new quarters. The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Society.

The adjacent two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administrative staff and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students and staff—all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard. The Moot Courtroom, well appointed with koa wood paneling, features state-of-the-art video equipment.

School of Law Library

The primary objective of the Law Library is to support the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research at the highest level possible. Its concomitant objective is to provide access to legal information to other members of the University of Hawaii community, to the Hawaii legal community and to the citizens of the State of Hawaii.

The building is a modern, comfortable facility, large enough to accommodate collection growth well into the next century. It houses a study carrel for each regular law student, discussion/seminar rooms for group study, a student lounge with student mail boxes, a faculty research room and a lobby.

The Law Library has developed a well-rounded, basic collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is currently about 180,000 volumes, with approximately half in hardcopy and half in microform. In addition, an automated legal research terminal has been installed to provide the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

Law Placement Services

The School of Law's student placement service exists to inform law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and to assist private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Federal Circuit and District Courts, the US Department of Justice, the Federal Public Defender, the Hawaii State Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as well as various State Circuit Courts.

Graduates also have found employment as associates with every major law firm in Honolulu and with several prestigious firms in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and New York.

In its operations, the service insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. The School of Law graduated its eleventh class in May 1986 and as of December 1986 virtually all of the School's graduates had found employment in legal positions. Total compensation packages for graduates taking legal positions ranged from approximately \$25,000 to \$60,000 per annum.

Part-Time Employment

The School of Law's student placement service also maintains listings of part-time employment opportunities available to second- and third-year law students during the academic year. Most of these opportunities are for law clerks with Honolulu firms of all sizes.

The School of Law's curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A full-time student is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students are not permitted to take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the School of Law academic program.

Second- and third-year students who have strong academic records may engage in part-time employment compatible with their legal studies. *In no event may this exceed 20 hours weekly.* This limit is specified by the American Bar Association and will be strictly enforced through suspension, reprimand or other strict form of sanction.

Students are reminded that the academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The School of Law is committed to a close and creative relationship with the members of the Hawaii Bar.

In cooperation with the Hawaii State Bar Association, the School of Law helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE). This Institute provides programs for Hawaii practitioners that define old and develop new skills in our professional work. The Dean and two members of the faculty serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE.

Since 1978, the Dean of the School of Law has been a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. Members of the faculty also serve on various Bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and Hawaii Women Lawyers.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY SERVICES

Center for Student Development

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for enrolled students.

Learning Assistance Center

The learning assistance staff offers students individual assistance and group sessions in developing more effective study habits and learning skills.

International Student Office (ISO)

ISO gives general assistance to students and scholars from other countries. It assists with immigration requirements, financial problems, living arrangements and other University and community matters. The office also advises American students who seek opportunities for overseas study, service and travel.

Housing

The University has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

Student Health Service

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups and limited treatment services.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

Food Services

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the School of Law complex serves an à la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

Services to Handicapped Students

The University of Hawaii prohibits discriminations on the basis of handicap and assures qualified handicapped students access to all programs of the University. The *Kokua* Office offers assistance to students with physical impairments in such areas as registration, classroom accommodations, transcribing services and intra-campus transportation.

SCHOOL OF LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The University of Hawaii Law Review

The University of Hawaii Law Review, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second- and third-year students. The Law Review serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research, and serving the pro-

fession and public through the discussion of important developments in the law. Second-year members are selected by the student editorial board on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades or through a writing competition conducted by the Law Review. Third-year members are selected by similar criteria, based on academic and writing ability as demonstrated by Second-Year Seminar papers.

Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program is designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the program helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral arguments before panels of Hawaii lawyers.

National Moot Court Team

The National Moot Court Team represents the School of Law in the annual National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Members of the team are two third-year students and one second-year student who have been judged through intra-school competitions to possess outstanding appellate advocacy skills. Coached by a faculty advisor, team members research and write an appellate brief for the Competition. In addition, the team argues practice rounds before panels of faculty members, legal practitioners who specialize in pertinent areas of the law and members of the bench. During the Fall semester, the Moot Court Team competes with approximately 12 other law school teams in the Region XIV competition. Past regional competitions have been held in California with the top two winning schools of the region advancing to the final round in New York City.

Philip Jessup International Law Moot Court Team

Since 1984-85, a team of five second- and third-year law students has been assembled to compete in this international competition involving international law controversies. In 1985-86, our team won the award for the Best Memorials in the Regional Competition held in California. Students receive one credit for participation in this effort which gives them an opportunity to improve their brief-writing and advocacy skills as well as their understanding of international law. In 1987-88, the Regional Competition will be held at the William S. Richardson School of Law.

'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i

The 'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i is an organization of some 30 Hawaiian students of the School of Law, in addition to approximately 100 Hawaiian graduates. The "Hui" helps members complete their legal educations through academic assistance, scholarship awards and moral support. In particular, members orient new students to the law school experience, hold fundraising and cultural events, sponsor legal forums, offer tours of various law offices and share study aids. Graduate members help student members with employment advice and placement.

American Bar Association—Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-



School of Law women "tape up" (above) in preparation for the annual Ete Bowl, the traditional football rivalry between female students of the School and female alumnae. Below, action in the Ete Bowl is vigorous. The Fall 1987 season marks the 10th anniversary of this major event, which draws loyal fans year after year.



Students prepare food for one of the many social events they sponsor in the School of Law courtyard (above), proof that even law students take a break now and then. Halloween season is no exception. **Catalog Photos by Pamela Bell Martin.**

related education, student members are kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. ABA-LSD members are entitled to receive subscriptions to the *ABA Journal*, the *Student Lawyer Magazine* and other ABA publications.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity

The Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the fastest growing legal fraternity in the nation. The Prince Kuhio Senate was established in Hawaii in 1982 for the purpose of forming a sharing community to enhance both academic and professional life.

Membership is open on a nondiscriminatory basis to all students admitted to the School of Law. Fraternity activities include the presentation of test-taking and study seminars, initiation ceremonies and social activities. The Prince Kuhio Senate is a registered student organization with access to University of Hawaii student services and programs.

National Lawyers' Guild

The local chapter of the nationwide organization was formed in the summer of 1982 to bring together concerned lawyers, law students and other legal workers in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin to effect social change. The Guild is dedicated to seeking economic justice, social equity and freedom to dissent. The common thread uniting Guild members is the belief in a legal tradition based on service to the cause of human justice and the public interest and support for the rights of the poor, workers, minorities, women, gays and lesbians, and progressive activists.

UH Legal Forum

The UH Legal Forum was formed to provide an outlet for the discussion of contemporary issues of interest. Its purpose is to give students a forum for exploring their own questions and concerns about the legal profession and its interaction with society that a classroom discussion cannot always provide. Recent programs have dealt with "Death and Dying," "The Hawaii Land Reform Act" and "Comparable Worth," with federal and state judges, prominent attorneys and experts from the professional community as participants. Programs are open to the public.

Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO)

The Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) is committed to developing an understanding of Pacific-Asian legal systems. The organization sponsors a series of lectures by speakers from the local bar and academic community as well as from Pacific Rim countries and the mainland. Other extracurricular activities include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program at the School of Law. Plans are underway to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons.

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local Inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the School of Law. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

Student Bar Association (SBA)

Throughout the school year, the SBA actively develops and promotes school related activities of interest to students, faculty and the community at large. The SBA participates in the orientation program for incoming first-year law students and coordinates various social and sporting events which help to facilitate this goal. Other important programs include the presentation of legal forums and debates on various current legal issues.

University of Hawaii Filipino Law Students Association (UHFLSA)

The UHFLSA was formally organized in the spring of 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the Association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students, and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the School of Law. Membership is open to all interested students currently enrolled in the School of Law and alumni.

Hawaii Women Lawyers—Student Division (HWL-SD)

HWL-SD was formed in 1986 from the grassroots consciousness-raising organization Women Together to provide women and men students with the opportunity to network with practicing women professionals who are members of Hawaii Women Lawyers. HWL was formed in 1977 to improve the status of women in the legal profession and to promote the advancement of all women by maintaining communication with other women's organizations and by providing educational, instructional and training activities for the advancement and enrichment of women. The student division participates in HWL activities as well as sponsoring its own activities relevant to the School of Law and the community at large. HWL-SD is devoted to ensuring the integration of women and men within the legal community through ongoing interaction and education on interests of concern to both. Membership in HWL-SD entitles students to publications and mailings of HWL as well as all other privileges afforded to HWL members.

AWARDS, PRIZES AND ENDOWMENTS

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys Award for the Outstanding Professor of Law

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA), an organization composed of many of Hawaii's leading trial attorneys, has generously created an annual cash award to be made each year to the regular, full-time member of the School of Law faculty who, by virtue of his or her teaching, research and service, is selected as the School's outstanding professor.

The Michael P. and Janet K. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point averages at the end of their first- and second-year classes, respectively.

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship

Through the generosity of attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship to cover resident tuition and general fees is awarded annually to an editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award

This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981 who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the School of Law. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic excellence in Federal Income Taxation.

Susan McKay Memorial Fund and Moot Court Award

Through the generosity of the friends, relatives and admirers of Susan McKay, a special fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in fall 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982, she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the School of Law's team. Proceeds from the fund will be used to benefit the School's program and students. In addition, each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural Moot Court program is designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee is placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the School of Law.

The Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law

This organization was created in 1982 to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. Members of the Board of Directors of the Friends are: Ronald R. Sakamoto, Chairman, Ethan D. B. Abbott, Daniel H. Case, Dorothy K. Ching, John S. Edmunds, C. Andrew Englehart, Gary Galiher, Jeremy T. Harrison, Andy M. Ichiki, Marjorie Higa Manuia, Marie N. Milks, Warren Price III, Barbara Richardson, William S. Richardson, Randall W. Roth, C. Frederick Schutte, Kenneth Y. Sugita, Raymond J. Tam, R. Brian Tsujimura, Alfred M. K. Wong.

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government

Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence in academic performance.

American Jurisprudence Awards

Certificates and book purchase vouchers are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects.

Hornbook Award

The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year.

International Academy of Trial Lawyers

The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieves the highest distinction in the art of advocacy.

The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award

This annual award is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to serve as a memorial to the former Hawaii Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the School of Law after his retirement from the Court.

Young Lawyers Annual Student Award

This annual award is presented to the Law Library by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawaii State Bar Association in the name of the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding paper during the academic year.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award

Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to students submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

The National Dean's List Awards

Students who have achieved academic distinction in particular courses are nominated to *The National Dean's List*, a compendium of biographies of meritorious college students.

The United States Law Week Award

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C. awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her final year.

Corpus Juris Secundum Award

The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

Nancy J. Stivers Memorial Fund Scholarships

These scholarships are funded by the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. The fund is named after Nancy J. Stivers, who before her untimely death, was active in the struggle for women's rights and a president of the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. Several full tuition scholarships are available every year to second- and third-year law students on the basis of need and promise in contributing to advancing the rights of women or others and improving the administration of justice in Hawaii.

Law Fund for the Public Interest Award

The Law Fund for the Public Interest is presented to the student or students who have made significant contributions to the public interest in the previous academic year. This fund was initiated by a gift from the Class of 1985.

Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt Scholarship for Pacific Island Students

This scholarship honors Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt who was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death in 1986.

Toward the end of her life, Fran dreamed of helping students from Pacific Island nations to study law. This scholarship fund is designed to serve this goal. It will be used for direct subsidies for students from Pacific Island nations and those of Pacific Island descent who plan to live and work in the Pacific Islands. In addition, the fund will be used to provide tutorial services, books and other support for these students.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs Graduate Scholarship Grant Program

This program is available for individuals with at least 50 percent quantum of Hawaiian ancestry. Up to \$3,000 per student is available per year.

Na Poki'i Scholarship

This scholarship is available from Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian graduate students (no minimum ancestry percentage). Amount of awards is based on need and availability of funds.

Jiro Takeyama Scholarship Award

This scholarship is made available to a graduate of Maui's Baldwin High School who demonstrates financial need.

Carlsmith Scholarship Award

This tuition scholarship is available to a qualified student who is a resident of a Pacific Island other than Hawaii.

Pacific-Asian Scholarship Award

A limited number of tuition scholarships are awarded to qualified law students who have demonstrated a special interest, experience or background in Asia and/or the Pacific area.

ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Many students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State of Hawaii. Additionally, the School of Law admits a number of non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who also demonstrate the potential to make a special contribution to either the State or the academic programs of the School of Law. Included among these are individuals fluent in Pacific or Asian languages and those who bring backgrounds—either professional or academic—in Pacific Island, Asian or ocean studies.

The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the population of Hawaii and includes individuals of American Indian, Black, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Micronesian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, Samoan and Vietnamese descent. The School of Law is committed to providing meaningful access to the legal profession to men and women of all races, ethnic backgrounds, religions and physical abilities.

Nearly 50 percent of the 240-member student body is female—one of the highest proportions among the nation's law schools. Over 60 percent attended undergraduate institutions on the mainland and about 20 percent have completed graduate work in other disciplines.

PROFILE OF RECENT ADMITTEES

Because admission to the William S. Richardson School of Law is highly competitive, prospective applicants should be informed of the type of profile offered by the most recently admitted class (the class of 1990). At the time of printing of this publication, final information was not yet available on those who matriculated. However, the information on those admitted should be helpful in assessing the relative competitiveness of the application process.

The median LSAT score for the most recently admitted class is 36 with an 80 percent range from 31 to 41. The median undergraduate grade point average is approximately 3.30 (on a 4-point scale) with an 80 percent range from 2.80 to 3.75. The median age of admittees is 26 years with a range from 21 to 50 years.

Nearly half (47 percent) of admittees have undergraduate majors in the social sciences and economics, with 16 percent from science and engineering backgrounds and 14 percent from business and commerce. Eleven percent were humanities majors.

A sampling of the more than 70 different undergraduate institutions which the group represents is shown below.

Brigham Young University—Hawaii	United States Military Academy—West Point
Brigham Young University—Utah	University of Arizona
Brown University	University of California—Berkeley
Carnegie-Mellon University	University of California—Los Angeles
Claremont-McKenna College	University of California—Santa Barbara
College of William and Mary	University of Chicago
Columbia University	University of Colorado
George Washington University	University of Guam
Georgetown University	University of Hawaii—Manoa
Haverford College	University of Hawaii—Hilo
Lewis and Clark	University of London
Northwestern University	University of Maryland
Notre Dame	University of Michigan
Occidental	University of Pennsylvania
Pepperdine University	University of Washington
Pitzer College	University of Wisconsin
Pomona College	Vanderbilt University
Reed College	Washington University
Scripps College	Wellesley College
Stanford University	Yale University
Syracuse University	

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The School of Law has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics or philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

ADMISSION INFORMATION

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be accommodated. For the 1987 admission year, there were more than five applicants for each of the approximately 75 available seats in the first-year class.

In arriving at its decisions, the School of Law Admissions Committee, comprising faculty members and student body representatives, strives to select those applicants who demonstrate superior academic and professional promise and who are most likely to make a contribution to the academic environment and the diversity of the school.

Significant attention is given to the results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the applicant's undergraduate academic record. The latter *may* be adjusted by consideration of the rigor of the undergraduate major and institution as well as trend of grades. Additional factors include (but are not limited to): extracurricular and/or community involvement, additional academic work beyond the bach-

elor's degree, volunteer or professional experience particularly as it may be relevant to programs within the School of Law, the applicant's written statements and letters of recommendation.

Detailed information on admissions procedures is provided in the material accompanying the application forms. *Completion of application requirements by the stated deadlines is the responsibility of each applicant.* Thus, applicants are advised to check with the Law School Admission Service (LSAS), with those individuals providing the required letters of recommendation, and with educational institutions furnishing transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) to assure that all materials are being compiled and mailed before the appropriate deadline. *Applications which are not complete by the deadline will not be reviewed.* Because application materials are revised annually, applicants are required to file on the application forms current for the year in which admission is being sought.

All applicants for admission must have earned (by the date of intended matriculation) a bachelor's degree or equivalent from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States or abroad.

THE LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST

All applicants must furnish results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). *The December 1987 test administration is the latest acceptable one for consideration for the Fall 1988 entering class. Scores from tests taken prior to 1985 will not be considered.* Applicants should be advised that the results of multiple tests are averaged.

The LSAT registration packet contains Law School Application Matching Forms. One of these must be furnished by the applicant to the School of Law when the application for admission is submitted. Privacy protections restrict the School of Law's ability to gain access to an applicant's LSAT and LSDAS results without this Matching Form. *Thus, no application for admission will be processed without the Matching Form attached.*

Individuals residing in foreign jurisdictions should plan to correspond with LSAS several months ahead of the intended test date as it may be necessary to arrange a special testing center.

To obtain test registration information, applicants should write to Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-0998.

LSAS has prepared a variety of study aids to assist applicants with preparation for the LSAT. Information on these is contained in the test registration information bulletin. The School of Law takes no position on recommending or not recommending the many commercial products on the market which are designed to assist with LSAT preparation.

THE LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE (LSDAS)

Applicants to the William S. Richardson School of Law are also required to register for the LSDAS and to submit official transcripts of the *entire undergraduate record* to LSDAS for processing. The LSAS bulletin provides detailed information on this service and how to subscribe to it. Once an applicant has registered for and taken the LSAT and registered for and provided transcripts to LSDAS, the report generation process will begin. Applicants may register for the LSDAS at the same time as they register for the LSAT.

Applicants are advised to follow LSDAS procedures carefully and to request transcripts in a timely manner. Generally, final report generation takes about four weeks after all transcripts have been sent to LSDAS and the LSAT test has been taken. The

fee to register for the LSDAS does not include the cost of requesting individual transcripts from each undergraduate institution. *The School of Law will not review applications whose completeness has been delayed by failure to follow LSDAS procedures.*

Applicants who have undertaken and/or completed graduate work should have those transcripts sent directly to the School of Law from the graduate institution(s). These transcripts are also required before an application can be considered complete.

Applicants who registered for a previous year's service from LSDAS but who did not attend law school in that year should contact LSAS about re-registering for the LSDAS service for another year.

TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TOEFL)

Results of the TOEFL are required for those applicants from foreign countries where English is not the first language as well as from those who do not hold a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England or English-speaking countries in Africa.

For Fall 1988 admission consideration, the January 1988 TOEFL is the latest acceptable test. TOEFL scores older than two years will not be considered. Applicants who score less than 600 on this exam are usually not considered competitive.

Applicants should make certain that their TOEFL results are forwarded to the School of Law. Confusion in forwarding results could result in substantial delays which make it impossible to review an application.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation on the forms provided in the application packet. Although additional letters are welcome, an applicant's file will be considered completed when two letters, in addition to other required materials, have been provided. These letters should be sent to the Admissions Office of the School of Law *directly by the recommenders*. Letters submitted by the applicant will be considered unofficial and this could delay processing of the application file.

The most helpful letters come from faculty members who are well aware of the applicant's potential for rigorous academic performance. Those applicants who have been away from school for a considerable period of time may submit letters from alternative sources who can comment thoughtfully on the applicant's ability to undertake and succeed in the study of law.

Applicants should be aware that the most valuable letters of recommendation come from recommenders who have had the opportunity to observe at close hand the applicant's abilities and potential. The name and status of the recommender contribute little unless that individual has observed or worked closely with the applicant in an academic or professional capacity.

Federal law protects the privacy and rights of access to such letters of recommendation. Applicants are advised to pay close attention to this information in the application packet.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

The School of Law does not require, nor does it grant personal interviews as part of the admissions process. Occasionally, the Committee may wish to meet with an

applicant for clarifying purposes. However, such meetings are rare and are initiated by the Admissions Committee.

Applicants are invited to seek clarification of admissions procedures by calling the Admissions Office at the School of Law at (808) 948-7966. Applicants may also wish to visit the School of Law and to attend classes. Because such visits must be coordinated with the schedules of student hosts and faculty members, applicants are advised to contact the School of Law at least one week prior to the intended visit. Drop-in visits are discouraged.

DEADLINES, NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMING OF DECISIONS

For 1988 the School of Law has established a two-tiered deadline for receipt of application materials. All application packet materials (from the School of Law) and the Application Matching Form (from the LSAS bulletin) must be postmarked by February 16, 1988. All other application materials (LSAT/LSDAS report and letters of recommendation) must be postmarked by March 1, 1988. In order to assure meeting these deadlines, applicants should be certain that their transcripts are sent to LSDAS well before the February 16 deadline. *Applications which remain incomplete or those with late-arriving material will be withdrawn from consideration.*

Applicants from foreign locations are advised to send application materials by air mail service as surface service can take several months.

Upon receipt of the application packet materials and the Application Matching Form, the School of Law will notify each applicant of the status of the application file. A second notice will be sent indicating whether the file was completed on time or withdrawn from consideration because of late completion. Because of the importance of these notifications, applicants should advise the School of Law immediately of any changes of address. The School of Law assumes no responsibility for missed deadlines resulting from failure to inform us of a change in address.

The Admissions Committee begins reviewing completed applications in the order in which they are received. Thus, early application is advised. The Committee generally begins meeting in late January and continues to meet until all applications completed by the deadline are reviewed. Some decisions, particularly those on early admission, may be made in late February; however, most applicants will not receive final notification until April.

DEFERRED ADMISSION

The School of Law does not have a deferred admission program. For this reason, applicants are encouraged to apply for the year in which they intend to enroll. A previously admitted applicant who does not attend and who re-applies should be aware that the new application will be reviewed again in its entirety and in relation to the new applicant pool. A previous admission does not guarantee re-admission.

REACTIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AND STATUS OF APPLICANT FILES

All application materials become the property of the School of Law. Applicants are advised to make personal copies of their applications as the School of Law will not xerox application materials for an applicant. If an applicant wishes to have copies of letters of recommendations submitted on his/her behalf, the applicant should make this request of the recommenders.

The School of Law retains applicant files for two years. Individuals who have applied within the past two years and who wish to reactivate their files should refer to the instructions in the application packet.

SCHOOL OF LAW PRE-ADMISSION PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission Program is designed to assist students from disadvantaged population groups as well as those groups which may be under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with academic records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular three-year Juris Doctor program, must nonetheless demonstrate enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

There is no separate application process for this Program. Those invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Program are identified by the Admissions Committee during their review of regular applications to the Juris Doctor program.

Students in the Pre-Admission Program enroll for up to one year as unclassified students in selected first-year law courses and a special seminar. Upon successful completion of the Pre-Admission Program, students then matriculate without reapplication into the regular three-year JD program. Thus, the normal course of study for a successful Pre-Admission/JD student is four years.

TRANSFER AND VISITING STUDENT APPLICATIONS

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have completed at least one year of study at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered. Because only a very limited number of spaces is available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily intense. Applicants are therefore advised to submit fully documented materials for transfer admission consideration.

Successful transfer applicants will be expected to meet the academic and graduation requirements of the School of Law and to complete at least half (45) of the 89 credits required for graduation while maintaining full-time status after enrolling in the School of Law. No more than 44 credits will be considered for advanced standing.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other ABA-approved law schools may be permitted to take course work for academic credit in the School of Law as special visiting students. For these special visiting students, the law school degree will be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria apply to both transfer and visiting applicants except that considerable weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants in both categories should possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.50 (C+ on a 4-point scale). Those with a law school grade point average between 2.00 and 2.50 and those with undergraduate averages and LSAT scores below the minima which would have qualified them for admission must present an unusually meritorious case.

Applications from transfer and visiting students are reviewed twice annually for admission to either the Fall or Spring semesters. *The application deadline for Fall matriculation is May 1 and for Spring matriculation, September 1.* Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring semesters respectively.

Students interested in transferring to or enrolling as visiting students in the School of Law should contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM—WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE)

The School of Law participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

FINANCIAL AID

Most of the financial assistance available to School of Law students is need-based and is administered by the University's Financial Aids Office.

Applicants to the School of Law who intend to apply for financial aid should contact the Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 as early as possible for information and application forms. Generally, the application deadline is March 1.

The University of Hawaii participates in several state and federally-sponsored loan programs. Applicants should be advised that no action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the applicant has been officially admitted to the School of Law. The Financial Aids Office also provides information about other sources of financial assistance.

The School of Law does have available a few tuition waivers which it awards to outstanding new admittees on the basis of merit and to students who demonstrate a background and/or interest in the Pacific-Asian region. Additional scholarships are listed in this catalog under "Facilities and Resources—Awards, Prizes and Endowments".

Students covered by any veterans program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Awards Officer of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848. The application deadline is generally in early December.

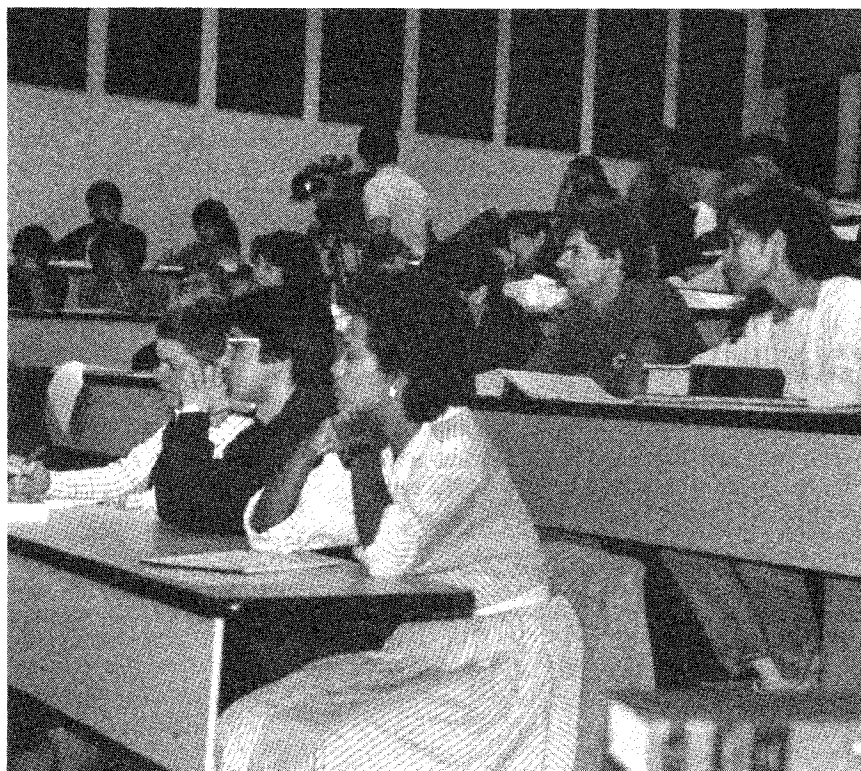
The School of Law administers a small emergency loan fund for enrolled students. Funds for these short-term, no-interest loans (generally about \$200) have been contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama; and by various Honolulu attorneys through the State's circuit court judges.

TUITION AND FEES

For the academic year 1987-88, School of Law tuition and fees for residents of Hawaii are approximately \$840 per semester and for non-residents, approximately \$2,890 per semester. All tuition and fees are due in full by the last day of the late registration period each semester. Tuition for students enrolling in the Summer Law Institute for summer school credit is determined annually. For 1987, Summer Law Institute tuition was \$120 per credit for residents of the State of Hawaii and \$180 per credit for non-residents. Tuition and fees are adjusted annually; therefore, the amounts noted above are subject to change.

Each student's residence status is determined by the University prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence.

Each semester the University of Hawaii establishes a schedule for the full or partial refund of tuition and fees if a student withdraws completely from the School of Law and the University. This schedule is available from the University Cashier's Office and is printed in the University's Schedule of Classes which is published before the pre-registration period each semester.



Law students listen intently during a class meeting.

FACULTY AND STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Jeremy T. Harrison
Dean and
Professor of Law

BS, University of San Francisco, 1957
JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the US Court of Claims, Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he was a member of the faculty for 19 years. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Selassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law and the University of California at Davis. From 1977-79 he served as Associate Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Law. He returned to Hawaii in 1984 as Associate Dean and was appointed Dean in 1985.

Lawrence F. Foster
Acting Associate Dean

BA, University of Washington, 1967
PhD, University of Washington, 1974
JD, University of Hawaii, 1981

Acting Associate Dean Foster came to the School of Law after six years in private practice in Honolulu. Before obtaining his legal education, Dr. Foster received a PhD in Chinese Studies in 1974 and taught Chinese language at the University of Hawaii from 1976 to 1978, at Western Washington State University from 1974 to 1976 and at the University of Washington from 1973 to 1974. He was an East-West Center grantee during law school and served as articles editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. Dr. Foster has lived and traveled extensively in Asia.

Joanne K. Punu
Assistant Dean

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1969
MA, University of Hawaii, 1972
MBA, University of Hawaii, 1985

Ms. Punu joined the administrative staff in 1986 after serving as the Director of MBA Admissions for the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. She previously worked at the East-West Center for 15 years in a variety of student services related positions, including housing, student affairs and counseling, alumni development, and student activities and organizations. Her last positions at the Center were as Assistant Dean and Special Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs. Ms. Punu has also lived and worked in Malaysia and on Niue Island.

FACULTY AND STAFF

FACULTY

John L. Barkai
Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. He has also taught Evidence and Criminal Procedure. His most recent publications deal with the psychology of lawyering skills. Professor Barkai teaches trial advocacy and office skills courses for lawyers in continuing legal education programs and he has been involved in mediation as an alternative to the adversary system. From 1973 to 1978, Professor Barkai was an Associate Professor at Wayne State Law School and, prior to that, was a trial attorney with the Legal Aid and Defender Association in Detroit.

Charles D. Booth
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Yale University, 1981
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1984

Following his graduation from Harvard Law School, Professor Booth practiced corporate law in New York City where he was an associate with the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton. He has also worked one summer in London as an Article Clerk with a firm of solicitors and as a Pupil in barristers' chambers at the Inns of Court. Professor Booth joined the School of Law faculty in 1986 and he will be teaching Debtors' and Creditors' Rights, Negotiable Instruments, and Remedies during the 1987-88 academic year.

Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law

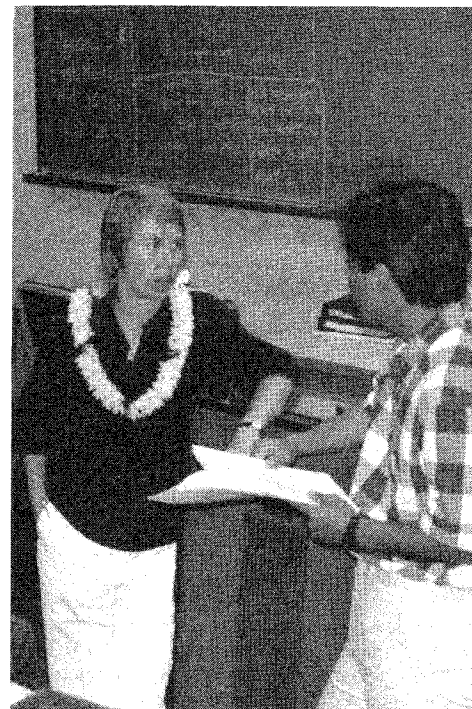
AB, Dartmouth College, 1957
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963
LLM, Georgetown University, 1964

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees that produced the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawaii Revised Statutes* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He authored the *Hawaii Criminal Benchbook* (1982). He received Manoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983 and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor. Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawaii and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and bencher of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV. His courses include Criminal Justice, Evidence and Legal Method Seminar.

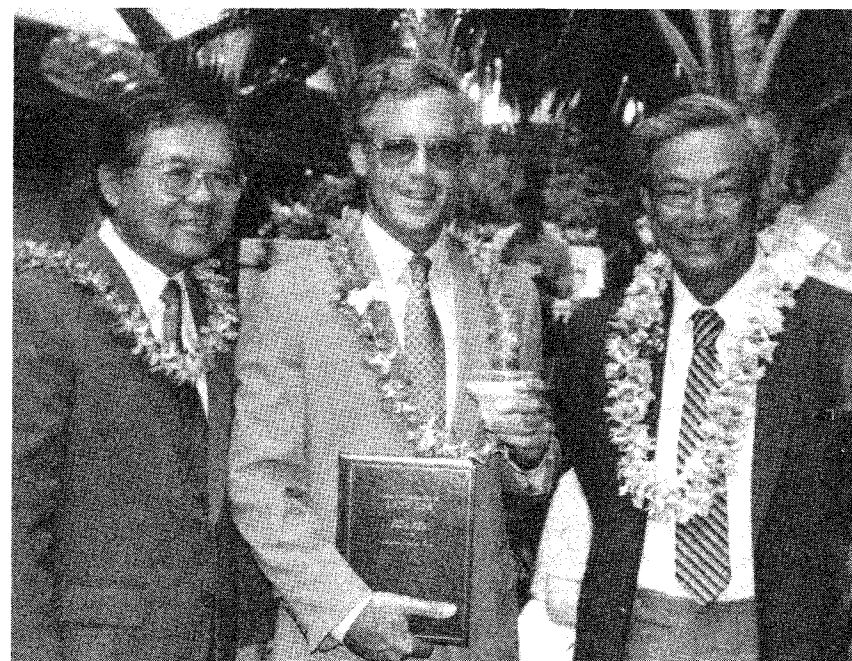
Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law

BS, University of Toledo, 1965
JD, University of Toledo, 1968
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970

Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawaii in 1981 and has also served as Associate Dean, Interim Director of the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program and Director of the Summer Law Institute. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawaii public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, Asia-Pacific comparative labor law and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Korea, Japan, Australia and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics.



Professor Amy Kastely (left) discusses with students some of the finer points of commercial transactions. Professor Mari Matsuda (above) enjoys the revelry in the aftermath of the Ete Bowl. Professor David Callies (below center) is congratulated on his new book by Chief Justice Herman Lum (left) and former Chief Justice William S. Richardson.



David L. Callies
Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies came to the School of Law in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the author of *Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawaii* and co-author of: *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; and *Cases and Materials on Land Use*. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several State and County advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. He has lectured in American Samoa, China and England and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador and Canada in 1983-84.

Williamson B. C. Chang
Professor of Law

AB, Princeton, 1972
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Born and raised in Hawaii, Professor Chang received his undergraduate degree in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He received his law degree from Boalt Hall where he was an editor of the law review. Subsequently he clerked for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the US District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in Jurisprudence and Corporation Law, he has been and is a principal investigator on research projects examining water rights in Hawaii, American Samoa and Micronesia. He has served as a Special Deputy Attorney General representing the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court in the *McBryde* water rights case. He received a grant to study "Zen, Law and Language" from the American Bar Foundation in Japan. He also received the University of Hawaii's Merit Award with Distinction in 1981. During the Spring 1987 semester, Professor Chang was at Hiroshima University in Japan as part of the School of Law's faculty exchange program with that university. During the summer of 1987, he was a Senior Scholar at the University of Western Australia at Perth, Australia, under the Fulbright exchange program.

In Seop Chung
Visiting Professor of Law

LLB, Seoul National University, 1977
LLM, Seoul National University, 1982
MCL, Georgetown University, 1983

Since 1984, Professor Chung has been an Assistant Professor in the Department of Law, Korea Air & Correspondence University. He has published extensively (in Korean) on legal aspects of the treatment of Koreans in Japan. Professor Chung's stay at the School of Law is funded by a grant from a Honolulu law firm—the Goodsill, Anderson, Quinn & Stifel Fellowship in Korean Law. In the Spring semester, Professor Chung will teach a course on Korean Law.

John P. Craven
Professor of Law

BSCE, Cornell University, 1946
MSCE, California Institute of Technology, 1947
PhD, University of Iowa, 1951
JD, George Washington University, 1958

Dr. Craven has had long and varied experience in professional endeavors which have benefited from both his legal and technological expertise. He has served as chief scientist in projects involving ocean and deep ocean technology in both civilian and military areas. Before becoming Dean of Marine Programs and professor of Ocean Engineering at the University of Hawaii in 1970, he was a member of the faculty at MIT. He is currently Director of the Law of the Sea Institute and Board Chairman of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii. He is also the Governor's Marine Affairs Advisor. Dr. Craven has published extensively on subjects related

to ocean engineering and the law of the sea, and in addition to being named Marine Affairs Advisor and principal investigator of the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, is a member of the Law of the Sea Technical Advisory Committee for the US Department of State. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on numerous ocean policy committees of the National Academy of Science.

Jay Dratler, Jr.
Associate Professor of Law

AB, with great distinction, University of California, Berkeley, 1966
MS, University of California, San Diego, 1968
PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1971
JD, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1978

Professor Dratler graduated from the University of California and earned his master's degree and doctorate in physics at the University of California at San Diego, where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow. After spending a year as an NSF-NATO Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cambridge, England, he worked for three years as an instrumentation geophysicist developing geophysical instrumentation and computerized data systems—first at a small start-up company, then with the University of California and the United States Geological Survey. Professor Dratler then attended Harvard Law School, where he served as an articles editor on the *Harvard Law Review*, graduating in 1978. In the ensuing eight years, he practiced law in San Francisco and in Silicon Valley, primarily in the areas of intellectual property, licensing, computers and high technology. He teaches Antitrust Law, Intellectual Property Law, Second-Year Seminar and Legal Method Seminar and will be involved in the legal aspects of high technology development in the State of Hawaii.

Katherine H. Federle
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Pomona College, 1980
JD, cum laude, University of Puget Sound, 1983
LLM, Georgetown University, 1986

Professor Federle joined the law faculty in 1986 following completion of her LLM as a Prettyman Fellow at the Georgetown University Law Center where she supervised a defense clinic. She earned her JD *cum laude* from the University of Puget Sound where she was managing Editor of the Law Review and President of the Puget Sound Law Foundation. At Pomona College, where she completed her baccalaureate, she was named the "Outstanding Senior History Student" and was elected to Mortar Board. She was a trial attorney with the Snohomish County Public Defender in the state of Washington for one year. Professor Federle teaches the Juvenile Defense Clinic and Juvenile Law.

Kenneth F. Gifford
Visiting Adjunct Professor

LLB, Melbourne University, 1947

Professor Gifford will be visiting at the School of Law in Fall 1987. He is the author and editor of numerous works on local government and zoning law in Australia and New Zealand. While at the School of Law, Professor Gifford will teach one section of the Legal Method Seminar.

M. Casey Jarman
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, Barry University, 1971
MS, Florida International University, 1974
JD, University of Mississippi, 1981
LLM, University of Washington, 1985

Professor Jarman joins the faculty in Fall 1987. From 1984 to 1987 she served as Director of the Coastal and Marine Law Research Program, Mississippi Law Research Institute, University of Mississippi Law Center. From 1981 to 1984, Professor Jarman was a staff attorney for the Mississippi Law Research Institute researching and writing articles on natural resources, environmental and local government issues.

Amy H. Kastely
Associate Professor of Law

BA, University of Chicago, 1973
JD, University of Chicago, 1977

Professor Kastely joined the School of Law faculty in 1982. She was a Visiting Professor here in 1981 and taught in the Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School from 1979 to

1981. She was associate editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review* and served as Law Clerk to US District Judge Bernard M. Decker for two years. Professor Kastely teaches Contracts, Family Law and Commercial Law. She was chosen by the faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1984-85 academic year and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

Victor Hao Li
Adjunct Professor of Law

BA, Columbia University, 1961
LLB, Columbia University, 1964
LLM, Harvard University, 1965
SJD, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after having been the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. At the William S. Richardson School of Law, he has taught Chinese Comparative Law and Law in Radically Different Cultures, a comparative law course he developed at Stanford. Professor Li is assisting the School of Law in developing its program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies.

Liu Chu
Visiting Professor of Law

Liu Chu is presently the Deputy Director of the Department of Treaties and Law, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, People's Republic of China. Professor Liu will be teaching a course on Chinese trade and investment law in Spring 1988. In his present position, Professor Liu is in charge of drafting China's laws and regulations concerning foreign economic relations such as laws dealing with joint ventures; examining important foreign investment and joint venture contracts; directing Chinese corporations on legal activities in foreign countries; and leading PRC governmental delegations to negotiate bilateral and multilateral treaties or conventions with foreign countries. In Fall 1986, Professor Liu taught a similar course at Harvard Law School.

Mari Matsuda
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Arizona State University, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980
LLM, Harvard University, 1983

Professor Matsuda achieved an unusually distinguished academic record as a law student receiving numerous honors and awards. While in law school, she served as tutor for students in the Pre-Admission Program for two years and was also a member of the *University of Hawaii Law Review* and Moot Court Team. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Herbert Y. C. Choy of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and then practiced with a Honolulu labor law firm. Her publications are in the areas of torts, civil rights and legal history. Professor Matsuda is active in community affairs. She has served on the boards of directors of the Legal Aid Society, the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation and Advocates for Public Interest Law and has contributed voluntary legal services to various civil rights organizations. Professor Matsuda has lectured in Japan, Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau and on the United States mainland.

Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He earned his law degree at Boston University School of Law, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. Following graduation, Professor Miller practiced law in Boston before entering Yale Law School as the recipient of a Sterling-Ford Fellowship to study for a Master of Laws degree. A law teacher since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University School of Law and eight years at the Ohio State University College

of Law, where he also served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs, before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research include Torts and Conflict of Laws. While teaching at the University of Hawaii School of Law, he assisted in the founding of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Hawaii Council on Legal Education for Youth and the Legal Assistant Program. Professor Miller also served as the School of Law's Associate Dean (1976-77) and as Dean (1981-84). In addition to publishing many scholarly articles, Professor Miller's special interest in teaching youth about the legal system resulted in the publication of his booklet, *Courts and the Law: An Introduction to Our Legal System*, which has been widely used in high schools across the nation since 1970. Professor Miller has been instrumental in securing a USIA University Affiliation Program grant for the exchange of faculty between the Hiroshima University School of Law and the William S. Richardson School of Law. In Fall 1986 he served as a Visiting Professor of Law at Hiroshima University.

John E. Pickron
Librarian
Associate Professor of Law

BA, Tulane University, 1964
MS, Louisiana State University, 1967
JD, Loyola University, 1975

Joining the faculty in 1983 as Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Mr. Pickron was previously Associate Law Librarian and Director of Legal Research and Writing at the Tulane Law School. He had been at Tulane since 1970 and had served as Acquisition Librarian, Reference Librarian and Assistant Law Librarian. In addition, he was Visiting Law Librarian through a fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law in Hamburg, Germany, during 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987. He also participated in the USIA-sponsored exchange program with the Hiroshima University law faculty in Japan in Spring 1987.

Mr. Pickron, whose undergraduate degree was in history and German, completed graduate library studies at Louisiana State prior to receiving his law degree from Loyola University in New Orleans. He also pursued German language studies in 1964 and again in 1977 at the Goethe Institute in Munich, Germany. He is the author of published work in both English and German.

Randall W. Roth
Professor of Law

BS, summa cum laude, Regis College, 1970
JD, University of Denver, 1974
LLM, University of Miami, 1975

Professor Roth specializes in the areas of taxation and estate planning. He has written nine Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles. He is also active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. He has been named "Professor of the Year" at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he has previously taught, and has received various awards for his work in continuing legal education programs. In addition to his legal training, Professor Roth is a certified public accountant.

Jon Van Dyke
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, and served as Associate Dean from 1980 to 1982. He taught previously at the Hastings College of Law, University of California for five years, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC, for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke is currently the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute and is also on Adjunct Research Associate at the Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center. He has written two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and recently edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985). He

has also written numerous articles. Since coming to Hawaii, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, ocean law, international environmental law and human rights. In 1987, he was recipient of a University of Hawaii Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching.

Judy M. Weightman *BSED with Highest Honors California University of Pennsylvania, 1970*
Assistant Professor of Law MA, University of Hawaii, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii, 1981

Professor Weightman is the Director of the Pre-Admission Program for the academic year 1987-88. In law school, she was a member of Law Review and founder of Women Together (now the student division of Hawaii Women Lawyers). Prior to attending law school, Professor Weightman was a teacher and lecturer at various schools and colleges in Virginia, Nebraska and Hawaii and was involved in community service as the Hawaii Director of Membership and Fundraising for the American Civil Liberties Union. She has also served on the Neighborhood Board as Education Chairperson, on advisory councils to various schools and as a volunteer for the Legal Aid Society. She is currently on the Board of Directors for the Protection and Advocacy Agency. After law school graduation, Professor Weightman served as Law Clerk to the Honorable James S. Burns, Chief Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as Deputy Public Defender and as Staff Attorney for the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Regulated Industries Complaints Office.

Eric K. Yamamoto *BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1975*
Associate Professor of Law JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1978

Professor Yamamoto came to the School of Law following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. A native of Hawaii, he received numerous academic honors during his undergraduate years, including the Hormann Prize, awarded for outstanding research in social science, a discipline in which he has also published. While pursuing his legal education, Professor Yamamoto clerked for firms in both California and Hawaii and served as law clerk for trial and appellate courts in California. Since entering the practice of law, Professor Yamamoto has been active as a member of the Board of Directors of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation and a member and officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant *pro bono* legal work, most recently with the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment cases. Professor Yamamoto was chosen by the faculty and students as Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1985-86 academic year, and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

1987 SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE VISITING FACULTY

Robert Randle Edwards *AB, Harvard University, 1956*
Visiting Professor of Law AM, Harvard University, 1964
JD, Harvard University, 1965

Since 1983, Professor Edwards has been a member of the law faculty and Director of the Center for Chinese Legal Studies at Columbia University. In 1986 and 1987, he was a member of the University of Hawaii's Summer Law Institute, teaching the China portion of the course in International Business Transactions. Professor Edwards has been advisor to the China Committee of the American Bar Association since 1978 and is presently Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education Exchange with China.

Michael H. Graham *BSE, University of Pennsylvania, 1964*
Visiting Professor of Law JD, Columbia University, 1967
Dip. Crim., Cambridge University, England, 1969

Professor Graham taught at the University of Illinois Law School from 1974 to 1984 and has been at the University of Miami since 1984. He has published extensively in the area of Evi-

dence including *Federal Rules of Evidence in a Nutshell* (1981); *Evidence: Text, Rules, Illustrations and Problems* (1983) and *Handbook of Federal Evidence*, 2d ed. (1986). Professor Graham co-taught Evidence in the 1987 Summer Law Institute.

H. Baird Kidwell *AB, Stanford University, 1932*
Visiting Professor of Law LLB, Stanford University, 1935

Professor Kidwell was an Associate Justice of the Hawaii State Supreme Court from 1975 to 1979. Prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, he enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an attorney in Honolulu. Professor Kidwell taught Professional Responsibility in the 1987 Summer Law Institute.

Frank E. A. Sander *BA, Harvard University, 1949*
Visiting Professor of Law LLB, Harvard University, 1952

Professor Sander has been Bussey Professor at Harvard University where he directs the Harvard Program of Dispute Resolution. He served as law clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter of the US Supreme Court (1953-54) and was with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. Professor Sander serves on the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution of the American Bar Association and the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. He taught Alternative Dispute Resolution in both the 1986 and 1987 Summer Law Institutes at the School of Law.

Richard S. Spotswood *BA, University of San Francisco, 1969*
Visiting Scholar JD, University of San Francisco, 1973

Mr. Spotswood represented the School of Law in the Festival of Canada at the University of Hawaii in Summer 1987. He is an international lawyer, an expert on transportation issues, particularly transportation history and its effects on economic development. He is a Director and Second Vice-President of the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District, a member of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Right-of-Way Task Force, Councilmember of the City of Mill Valley, California, and former Mayor of the City of Mill Valley. Mr. Spotswood also has expertise in Canadian history and constitutional development.

Michael K. Young *BA, Brigham Young, 1973*
Visiting Professor of Law JD, Harvard, 1976

Professor Young has been Director of Columbia University's Center for Japanese Legal Studies and the Korean Legal Studies Program since 1980. During the 1987 Summer Law Institute he taught the Japan portion of the course on International Business Transactions.

WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. and of a legion of friends, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama, a distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University of Hawaii Regent. The endowment enables the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the School for one or more semesters each academic year as the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law. Those who have taught or are committed to teach under these auspices are:

Allan F. Smith	Fall 1984
John O. Honnold	Spring 1986
John W. Wade	Spring 1987
Vern Countryman	Spring 1988
Irving Younger	Spring 1989

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS

Richard R. Clifton
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Princeton University, 1972
JD, Yale University, 1975

Hon. James H. Dannenberg
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BS, University of Wisconsin, 1965
MS, University of Wisconsin, 1967
JD, University of Wisconsin, 1969

John R. Dwyer, Jr.
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, West Point, 1963
JD, magna cum laude, University of Miami, 1973

John S. Edmunds
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Stanford University, 1964
JD, University of Southern California, 1967

David A. Ezra
Attorney, Honolulu

BBA, Magna cum laude, St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, 1969
JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University
School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

Wallace S. Fujiyama
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1950
LLB, University of Cincinnati, 1953

Mervyn S. Gerson
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, University of Michigan, 1957
JD, University of Michigan, 1960

James E. T. Koshiba
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1963
JD, Drake University, 1967
LLM, Northwestern University, 1969

Michael R. Levine
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Rollins College, 1965
BS, Columbia University, 1966
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1974

Hon. Marie N. Milks
First Circuit Court Judge

BA, University of Hawaii, 1966
JD, Georgetown University, 1972

Hon. Ronald T. Y. Moon
First Circuit Court Judge

BA, Coe College, 1962
JD, University of Iowa, 1965

Ronald T. Oldenburg
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of North Carolina, 1957
JD, University of Mississippi, 1968

Corey Y. S. Park
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

James T. Paul
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Occidental College, 1965
MA, Rutgers University, 1966
JD, Stanford University, 1971

John P. Reilly
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Hamilton College, 1963
JD, Fordham University, 1966

David C. Schutter
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Marquette University, 1962
JD, University of Wisconsin School of Law, 1965

William M. Tam
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Wesleyan University, 1970
JD, Boston University School of Law, 1976

Hon. Michael A. Town
District Court Judge, Honolulu

AB, Stanford University, 1962
JD, Hastings College of the Law,
University of California, 1968
LLM, Yale University, 1969

Hon. Bambi E. E. Weil
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BA, University of Washington, 1968
JD, University of Hawaii, 1980

LIBRARIAN

Crystella T. Kauka
Assistant Library Specialist

BA, University of Hawaii, 1965
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970
AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982

After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan, for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and was, before joining the School of Law, employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary
Debbie Hutchinson, Library Assistant
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean
Ilona Mendonca, Library Technician

Jessie Nakata, Secretary to the Associate Dean
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary
Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary



Professor Eric K. Yamamoto (center) was named Outstanding Professor of Law for 1985-86 and received the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor. He is joined by Jeremy T. Harrison, Dean of the School of Law (left) and Robert Toyofuku, president of HAPA.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

BOARD OF REGENTS

Gladys Brandt, Oahu
Robin K. Campaniano, Oahu
James F. Gary, Oahu
Kenneth N. Kato, Maui
Edward M. Kuba, Oahu
Ruth Ono, Oahu

Herbert M. Richards, Jr., Hawaii
Howard Stephenson, Oahu
Roy Y. Takeyama, Oahu
John Ushijima, Hawaii
Dennis R. Yamada, Kauai
Tatsuki Shiramizu, Secretary of the Board

UNIVERSITY

Albert J. Simone, President
Anthony J. Marsella, Acting Vice-President for Academic Affairs
William R. "Rudy" Lewis, Vice-President for University Relations
Ralph T. Horii, Vice-President for Finance and Operations
David Yount, Vice-President for Research and Graduate Education
Doris Ching, Vice-President for Student Affairs

DEANS, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

Richard K. Seymour, Chairman, Council of Deans, Colleges of Arts and Sciences
Charles H. Lamoureux, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences
Beatrice T. Yamasaki, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences
Robert S. Hines, College of Arts and Humanities
Deane E. Neubauer, College of Social Sciences
Robert L. Pecsok, College of Natural Sciences
H. David Bess, College of Business Administration
Joseph W. Choy, College of Continuing Education and Community Service
John P. Dolly, College of Education
Paul C. Yuen, College of Engineering
Noel P. Kefford, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
David W. Greenfield, Graduate Division
Elmer E. Botsai, School of Architecture
Jeremy T. Harrison, School of Law
Miles M. Jackson, Graduate School of Library Studies
Terence A. Rogers, School of Medicine
Jean J. L. Lum, School of Nursing
Jerrold M. Michael, School of Public Health
Patricia L. Ewalt, School of Social Work
Chuck Y. Gee, School of Travel Industry Management
Victor Kobayashi, Summer Session

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Vice President for Student Services, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.
4. Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student informs the University not to disclose such information. Directory Information is:
 - (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.
 - (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
 - (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
 - (g) Dates of attendance.
 - (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
 - (i) Degrees and awards received.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than 14 calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform the campus registrar at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. A parent or spouse of a student is advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to him/her without the prior written consent of the son, daughter or spouse.

NONDISCRIMINATION AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii to comply with Federal and State laws that prohibit discrimination in University programs and activities, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following laws which cover students and applicants for admission to the University:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act as amended
- Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

and to comply with Federal and State laws that mandate affirmative action and/or prohibit discrimination in recruitment, hiring, training, promotion and retention, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following laws which cover employees and applicants for employment:

- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended
- Executive Order 11246 as amended
- Equal pay Act of 1963 as amended by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- Section 402 of the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974
- Section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapters 76, 78 and 378

The University strives to promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. Accordingly, vocational education opportunities will be offered without regard to race, color, national origin, sex or handicap. American citizens or immigrants with limited English speaking skills will not be denied admission to vocational education programs.

Offices designated to coordinate UHM's nondiscrimination and affirmative action programs are:

Student employment and educational matters:

Dean of Student Services
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Campus Center 313
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: 948-7529

AA/EEO and sexual harassment inquiries

EEO/AA Officer
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Bachman Hall 112
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: 948-6423

Faculty employment matters:

Program Officer
Office of the Vice President
for Academic Affairs
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: 948-8445

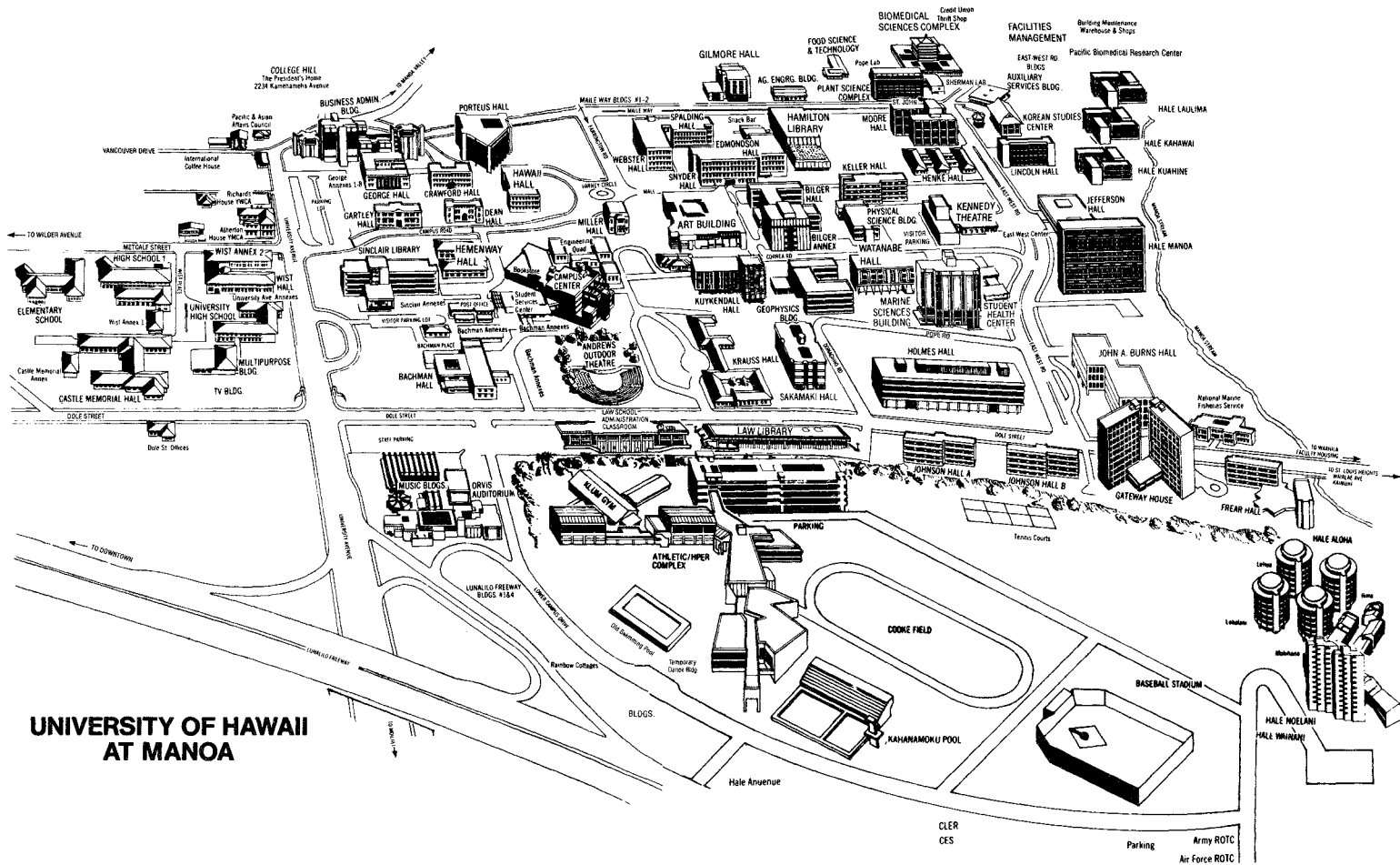
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC CALENDAR

FALL SEMESTER 1987

August 13-19 (Th-W)	School of Law and University Registration for New, Returning, Special & Transfer Students
August 17-21 (M-F)	Required Orientation and Legal Method Seminar for First-Year Law Students
August 19 (W)	Registration for Law Pre-Admission Students
August 21 (F)	HOLIDAY: ADMISSION DAY
August 24 (M)	First Day of Instruction for Second- and Third-Year Law Students; School of Law Convocation
September 1 (T)	Application Deadline for Special & Transfer Law Students for Spring 1988
September 4 (F)	Last Day for Late Registration; Tuition Payment Deadline; Last Day for Fall Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
September 7 (M)	HOLIDAY: LABOR DAY
October 12 (M)	HOLIDAY: DISCOVERERS' DAY
November 11 (W)	HOLIDAY: VETERANS' DAY
November 26 (Th)	HOLIDAY: THANKSGIVING DAY
November 27-28 (F-Sa)	Noninstructional Days
December 2-10 (W-Th)	School of Law and University Pre-registration for Continuing Students
December 5 (Sa)	Last Day of School of Law Instruction
December 7-9 (M-W)	School of Law Study Period
December 10-19 (Th-Sa)	School of Law Final Examinations
December 20 (Su)	Commencement

SPRING SEMESTER 1988

January 5-8 (T-F)	School of Law and University Registration for New, Returning, Unclassified, Special & Transfer Students
January 18 (M)	First Day of Instruction for School of Law
January 25 (M)	Last Day for Late Registration; Last Day to Add a Course
See Registration Bulletin	Last Day for Spring Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
February 15 (M)	HOLIDAY: PRESIDENTS' DAY
February 16/March 1 (T)	Application Deadline for Persons Applying to School of Law for Fall Semester 1988
March 21-26 (M-Sa)	SPRING RECESS
March 25 (F)	HOLIDAY: KUHIO DAY
April 1 (F)	HOLIDAY: GOOD FRIDAY
April 12-19 (T-T)	School of Law and University Pre-registration for Continuing Students
April 30 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for School of Law
May 1 (Su)	Application Deadline for Special & Transfer Law Students for Fall 1988
May 2-4 (M-W)	School of Law Study Period
May 5-14 (Th-Sa)	School of Law Final Examinations
May 15 (Su)	Commencement
May 16 (M)	School of Law Commencement



**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
AT MANOA**

THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
SCHOOL OF LAW
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2515 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822